

7.

PROGRESS REPORT.

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

IN THE

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Jodhpur State Rajputana.

FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

BY

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Superintendent of Forest Department.

JODHPUR.

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RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY

Review on the Forest Administration Report of the Marwar State for 1913-14.

CONSTITUTION OF FORESTS.—No change was made during the year in the Forest area, and no new settlement of forest rights could be arrived at owing to the hostile attitude of certain Jagirdars in the Jaswantpura Sub-range and to the condition of the forests in Parbatsar. New pucca masonry boundary pillars numbering 73 in the different ranges, were constructed and old pillars were whitewashed and repaired where necessary, and 24 chains of the outer boundary of Sewari Forest were cleared. The work of enlarging the Government Trigonometrical Survey maps was completed and maps of the Jaswantpura Range and the Raipur Jagir Forests were prepared for the immediate requirements of the Department. For the completion of the Survey work an experienced Surveyor and draftsman was employed, and the work done during the year was fairly good.

MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE FORESTS.—The fellings in some of the coupes were conducted through the Agency of the contractors while in others they were done departmentally owing to want of contractors, and it is interesting to note that the income derived from the latter compared favourably with that derived through the contractors. In order to carry on the scientific work of Forest Conservancy, to ensure the continued existence of the Forests and at the same time to provide for the necessities and immediate requirements of the population having any rights in the Forests, a scheme is under consideration under which the Forests from Nana to Dipawas are to be split up under different working units. The plan of operations was as usual prepared and acted up to and preliminary working plans proposed for some of the Forests. No new roads, except a camel path, were constructed during the year, and the old ones were kept in repairs. No new buildings were also constructed during the year, and the old buildings were repaired where necessary. The sheet iron roofed shed at Sojat Road was completed. A hut was constructed at Binwallhia Station for the Depot Moharir and an old dilapidated Khalsa house at Jaswantpura and the abandoned Police Chowki at Cheklan were improved and occupied by the Department. The business at the Jodhpur Depot having greatly increased, it was established on a new site with adequate accommodation near a Railway Siding. This site has been improved. The sinking of wells was started at two places. On the whole, the work under the head of management of State Forests was satisfactory.

PROTECTION.—There was an increase of forest offences, being 410 cases in State Forests and 33 in Jagir Forests against 297 and 8 respectively in the year before, the increase being due partly to better watchfulness of the Forest Staff in detecting offences and partly to bad

climatic conditions. There was also some increase in the number of cattle impounded for illicit grazing as compared with the preceding year, the increase being a little over 21 per cent, and taking the number impounded in the Jagir Forests the increase amounted to about 54 per cent. This was due to scarcity of fodder outside the Forests. There were 10 fire occurrences against 4 in the year before burning. 46 per cent of the area attempted to be protected against. 15 per cent. This increase in the number of forest offences, in the number of cattle impounded and in the area burnt by fire is to be regretted, but could not be helped owing to continued drought for 3 years, which not only compelled the Department to admit a large number of cattle in the Forests for grazing, but also seriously retarded the Forest growth and development. In addition to the continued drought, the locust pest caused a great deal of damage to the Forests in some parts. A set of rules calculated to prevent the forests round about the town of Jodhpur from being damaged, were passed by the Council and were brought into force during the year.

SYLVICULTURE.—Although, with the exception of Jalore and Jaswantpura, where the rainfall was a little greater, the other ranges did not get much rain, both the natural and artificial reproduction did pretty well, except where damaged by locusts, and it is gratifying to note that the different nurseries were stocked with a good number of plants ready to be transplanted at the favourable opportunity. The small ensilage experiment undertaken last year proved a partial success, & the same was continued on a somewhat larger scale during the year under report. It is regretted that neither the lac experiment nor the propagation of Eri silk worm from eggs received from the Director, Agricultural Institute, Pusa, proved a success; and that on account of adverse climatic conditions and dullness of the market the Rosa Oil industry and that of collecting and extracting floss and fibre from Ak and khimp could not be continued. Other experiments tried however proved a partial success.

EXPLOITATION.—It is a satisfactory feature of forest exploitation that the major portion of the work was done by departmental agency so that out of the gross revenue, 61·7 per cent was realised through operations conducted by the Department. The scientific removal and sale of both major and minor forest produce has steadily been increasing to the profit of the Darbar and credit to the management.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.—It is very gratifying to find that the total revenue of the Forest Department showed an increase of nearly 24 per cent over that in 1912-13, being Rs. 1,09,922 against Rs. 88,643. This is a record figure. As remarked in the preceding year, the Forest revenue has been remarkably expanding, every year since the establishment of the Regency Council even though there was

continued, partial drought for the last four years, as the following figures will show:—

Year.	Gross revenue.	Percentage of increase over that of the preceding year.
1909-10	Rs. 55,822	
1910-11	Rs. 56,418	Practically no increase.
1911-12	Rs. 73,715	31 per cent.
1912-13	Rs. 88,643	20 per cent.
1913-14	Rs. 1,09,922	24 per cent.

This shows that the receipts have nearly doubled during the past 4 years. Out of the total receipts, 62.98 per cent were derived from major produce, 30.18 from minor produce and 6.84 from other sources including Fuel and Fodder Reserves. The total expenditure showed an increase of 23.5 per cent over that of the preceding year, and this increase was due to more efficient management of revenue yielding works and supervision in the collection of revenue. Out of the total expenditure, 73.45 per cent was spent on extensions, improvements etc. and 26.55 per cent on establishment against 70.5 and 29.5 per cent respectively in the previous year.

ORAGE OF GRASS AND FUEL AND FODDER RESERVES.—The grass storage operations continued as usual, but during the year the quantity of new grass cut was about double that of the preceding year, and after disposal by sale and supply to Sardar Risala, the balance in hand at the close of the year was 12,954 Maunds. It is satisfactory to note that new areas have been added to the Fuel and Fodder Reserves and it is expected that in a few years these will prove a boon to the inhabitants and a source of income to the Durbar, provided always that sufficient amount of rainfall is received.

AGRICULTURE.—It is satisfactory to remark that the scope of this branch of Forest Administration has not only been efficiently maintained but extended both round about the Capital and the districts. An experimental Farm has been started near the Jubilee Courts and a number of plants have been planted on the roadside to fill up the gaps and also at the Chhitara Hill, and new nurseries established. In the Districts the plantations by the side of the Falna-Bali road and the road from the Samdari Station, the Haripur Station cart road, near the Railway Stations of Pali and Barmer and also in Sumerpur town, continued to be looked after by the Department and considerably improved. The Chaitri Fair ground near Balotra on the Luni River has been taken in hand and a number of plants reared. The nursery at Merta continued to thrive well and do useful work by distributing plants free of cost to the cultivators and others.

JAGIR FORESTS.—Many of the Jagir Forests, notably those of Raipur and Ghanerao, were being supervised and looked after by the State Forest Department and it is gratifying to note that in every case the financial results were satisfactory. These forests, it is hoped, will be much improved in course of time.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Marwar Timber Factory at Jodhpur continued to thrive well. The total value of furniture turned out during the year was Rs. 6,456 (Rs. 5,167 worth of furniture was sold and that worth Rs. 1,289 was in hand at the close of the year). The work of making researches in and explorations of minerals and mines was more regularly conducted during the year. It was through these researches that valuable Wolfram and other deposits have been discovered at certain localities and steps were being taken to prospect them.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.—Babu Chatur Bhuj's encomia on his subordinates are endorsed by me. Babu Chatur Bhuj himself has continued to work hard and untiringly. His proposals were always clearly defined and acceptable as based on intimate acquaintance with local conditions. His supervision over others engaged in the department was not the least of the good points in his work.

P. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,

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Revenue Member of Council,

Raj Marwar.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Description.	PAGE.
INTRODUCTION	1—2
CHAPTER I.—CONSTITUTION OF FORESTS.	
Section I.—Alteration in Areas ...	2
„ II.—Forest Settlement ...	2—3
„ III.—Forest Demarcation ...	3
„ IV.—Survey	3—4
CHAPTER II.—MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS ...	
Section I.—Regulation of Manage- ment	4—5
„ II.—Communications and Buildings.	6—7
„ III.—Protection of Forests ...	7 to 9
„ IV.—Sylviculture	9 to 11
„ V.—Exploitation	11 to 13
CHAPTER. III.—FINANCIAL RESULTS	14
CHAPTER. IV.—ADMINISTRATION	15
CHAPTER. V.—GENERAL	
Section A. General Remarks ...	16
„ B. Fuel and Fodder Reserves.	16—17
„ C. Arboriculture	17 to 20
„ E. Miscellaneous	21
APPENDIX A „ Rules and Regulations ...	22
APPENDICES	
Form No. 46 Area of Forests	23 to 27
„ 52 Register of Breaches of Forest Rules ...	28
„ 53 Area of Forest tracts protected from fire during the year	29
„ 57 Outturn of Timber and fuel	30
„ 58 Outturn of Minor produce	31 to 34
„ 59 Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj Agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally	35 to 44
„ 61 Summary of Revenue & Expenditure ...	45 to 47
„ 62 Account current	48
„ 63 Revenue and outstandings on account of revenue	49
„ 65 Financial Results	50



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OF
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For the year 1913-14.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The predominating feature of the year was a more or less severe drought continuing from the past years, through a major part of the year under report, up to the last monsoon season, when, however, the rains were pretty good, -causing damage to the forests directly as well as indirectly by retarded growth and heavy demands of grass, grazing etc, the locust pest calamity continuing unabated along with.

2. The financial position of the Department was suddenly raised exceptionally high by the gross revenue rising to the much coveted figure Rs. 1,09,922/- the net compatibly rising to Rs. 41,588 a figure exceeding the average gross Rs. 39,169/- of the past whole period of the Department's existence; also, both these (the present gross and net) are pretty above the normal ever anticipated by the Department.

3. For the first time regular measures were adopted for establishing the much desired but long struggling Forest conservancy scheme round about the city of Jodhpur, for which a set of rules and regulations were sanctioned by the Council of Regency, as per Resolution No. 5, dated 29th July (vide appendix A).

4. About the close of the year, as per sanction accorded by the Revenue Member, Council of Regency, in his office order dated 22nd July 1914, the Aravalli or working plan Division was resplit into the original 3 Ranges of (1) Bali, (2) Desuri and (3) Sojat instead of the lately formed Godhwar and Sojat only.

5. In order to popularise the Economic Forestry, advantage was taken of the great Chaitri Cattle fair at Tilwara, where a show of forest products, both major and minor, and products of Forest Industries, was held, for about a fortnight, with encouraging results a first attempt of its kind, here.

6. The benefits of Arboriculture were further extended in districts by the gracious Durbar sanctioning lanes of trees being raised on the expansive site of the Tilwara fair, on the banks of Luni river above referred to, vide Parcha of Maharaja Regent Sahib No. nil, dated 5/4/14.

7. In order to find out means of making improvements and affording facilities and practical lessons to public in Horticulture and Agriculture, and to try more useful and economic exotic plants and Industries connected therewith, the transformation of the existing Forest nursery at Jhalra Kesri singh into an Experimental Farm, was sanctioned by the Council of Regency, vide, Resolution No. 13, of the 21st September 1914, about the close of the year.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF FORESTS

Section 1. Alteration in area.

1. The area of the reserved forests as compared with that of the last year stands as below:—

		1912-13.	1913-14.
Protected forests ...	{ Khalsa	... 291'42 sq. miles.	291'42 sq. miles.
	{ Jagir	... 114'13 „	114'13 „
		<u>405'55 sq. miles.</u>	<u>405'55 sq. miles.</u>
Unclassed land or public forest...	{ Khalsa	... 22'61 sq. miles.	22'61 sq. miles.
	{ Jagir	... 19'30 „	19'30 „
		<u>Total ... 447'46 sq. miles.</u>	<u>447'46 sq. miles.</u>

2. The area is divided as below:—

Forest conservancy	...	405'55 sq. miles.
Fuel and Fodder reserves	...	22'61 „
Jagir unclassified forests	...	19'30 „
		<u> </u>
Total	...	447'46 sq miles

3. A strip of waste land along a Nala near the new town of Sumerpur, was ordered to be made into a Fuel and Fodder Reserve vide No. nil dated 22nd August 1914, from the Revenue Member, Council of Regency. Area will be noted next year.

Section II. Forest Settlement.

4. As remarked in para (8) of the last year's report, the Jagir forests of Rajiwas, Puran and Rajpura in Jaswantpura sub-range remained unsettled still.

5. In order to enquire into the question of the long standing settlement of the Parbatsar forests, the Superintendent made a rapid tour about the close of the year towards these scattered, far removed and petty areas. As was expected, the complaints of the Jagirdars except in the case

of one forest Mayapur, were found quite petty or groundless and the area of each forest excepting that of Banwal, was found to be so small and divided that it was impossible to say where and what to leave for the Guzara out of the nominal area protected And, it is proposed to modify the system of management to better suit the local conditions, which will be done the next year.

Section III. Forest Demarcation

6. New Pacca masonry pillars were constructed as follows:—

Godhwar Range, Desuri forest-20 pillars were built properly with stones in mud mortar, plastering with lime shall be done the next year.

Sojat Range:—Depawas forest —24, and Gurha forest-4, at a cost of Rs. 31½/6; out of which Rs. 10/—charged last year. Jaswant-pura Sub-Range—25 pillars for Rs. 41¼/3.

24 Chains of the outer boundary of Sewari forest in Bali range were cleared, through a contractor, yielding Rs. 14/—as net revenue.

7. The areas brought under conservancy round about Jodhpur shall be properly demarcated the next year.

8 The old pillars of all the Ranges were white-washed and repaired, where necessary, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 10/—

Section IV. Survey.

9. The work of enlarging the 1" scale G. T. Survey maps, was brought to an end, with the preparation of the maps of Jaswantpura Range and Raipur Jagir forests @ a cost of Rs. 79½/6 so far as our immediate requirements are concerned.

10. In order to push on the survey work properly, B. Atma Ram Gour, a passed hand of the T. C. E college, Roorkee, and an experienced Surveyor and Draftsman was employed from 28th October 1913; and the work was conducted in 2 parties, B. Atma Ram Gour surveying and plotting on the enlarged maps, the outer boundaries of Khorla to Siriari blocks of Sojat Range, and Nana to Sewari blocks of Bali Range aggregating to 90 miles; while B. Rikheswar and Forester Gulab Chand did the same sort of work in Bhagura block of Sojat Range; Desuri and Sadri blocks of Desuri Range, and Latara block of Bali Range, aggregating to 40 miles in the winter season. In the spring season, the latter party surveyed and plotted the interior boundary of Khorla block; while the former, after transferring the Marwar-Mewar and Marwar-Merwara boundaries from the available original boundary Settlement Topographical sheets, on to the Forest survey Topo sheets, continued the checking of the boundary so plotted, on spot, and surveying and plotting interior village boundaries and cultivated and populated plots included in the forests of Bada Gurha and Saran blocks of the same Range. Later on, in the month of March 1914 when B. Rikheswar went on a long leave of 15 months, B. Atma Ram Gour with Forester Gulab Chand was engaged on the preparation of fair copies of Topographical sheets for being

printed; and these were prepared for all the blocks of the Working plan Division excepting 5 blocks of Sadri, Sewari, Bijapur, Behra and Nana by the end of the year; out of which, the map of Saran block being completed was sent to the Scottish Industries Co. Ltd. Ajmer, for being printed.

Total cost on survey and mapping came to Rs. 2,400 nearly.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Section I. Regulation of Management.

(a) Preparation and Control of Working plans.

11. In Sojat Range, out of the 9 annual Coppice coupes prescribed for felling by the existing Working plan, 6 were sold by public auction, fetching an average price of Rs. 5/0/0 per acre against Rs 4/—last year, the maximum rising to Rs. 7/—; of which, all were felled and cleared by contractors in time, except 1 small coupe of Dipawas, which lapsed to the Department. None, out of the prescribed 8 coupes, was sold in Desuri and Bali Ranges, for want of purchasers and hence the coupes of Nana, Bijapur, Latara, Sadri and Desuri were partially cut departmentally for supplying the demands of the depots, aggregating to 200 acres, yielding 40,000 mds. green fuel, or 200 mds. per acre, or average net profit of Rs. 15/—per acre, which compares, very favourably with the prices realised through contractors.

12. Out of the 13 coupes of the past years' contractors remaining to be cut, 1 of Latara was cleared, leaving the rest more or less in the same condition for which final steps are being taken.

13. A preliminary effort has been made at the Revision of the Working plan; and proposals have, accordingly, been made for the Saran block of Sojat Range, to begin with, bearing in mind, the chequered experience of the conflicting interests involved in the peculiarly complicated and abnormally heavy demands of the comparatively dense local population of agriculturists, industrialists, cattle farmers and general consumers, most of them having almost unlimited rights of more or less free use of forest produce, combined with the very frequent demands of almost the whole portion of Marwar lying west of the Aravallis, for grass and grazing for their innumerable herds of starving cattle ordered to be admitted free into the already overworked and comparatively insignificant belt of these protected forests during the recurring years of fodder scarcity and famine to which the country is unfortunately subject. It has been proposed to modify the system of working and silvicultural treatment of these forests more or less in the following form:—

- (a) In order to ensure the continued existence, in as much integrity as possible, of these forests, and at the same time, to provide for the bare necessities and immediate requirements of the above enumerated population and industries

dependant upon them only, from the economic and utilitarian point of view, the uninterrupted chain of forests, from Nana to Dipawas, shall have to be split up into, at least, 3 Working Units and a sufficiently greater number of Felling Series, to suit the convenience of the right holder and the consumer; and the forest area coming under each of these Units shall be divided into one, two, or all of the following 3 classes.

- (1) Areas that are covered with a more or less dense mixture of timber yielding species such as are found in the higher slopes and tops of the high elevations, deep moist valleys and interior flats.
- (2) Fuel woods, Dhau or other scrub Jungle, to supply fuel and charcoal to the general local population, local Mill industries and other nearer markets.
- (3) Grass Reserves, or right-holders' grazing areas, locally called Guzaras, which are, or will be, naturally less wooded and where grazing and grass cutting may well be provided for in and out of season.

(b) Maintenance of well organised Depots and departmental working system for making good the paucity of regular and good contractors, the encouragement of new and old forest industries and the conduct of researches in minor forest products.

14 In the face of the above enumerated difficulties and complications, and still inadequate staff and means, making a slow but sure progress in the successful handling of this every way most important part of Forest Organisation, is the desideratum.

(b) Preliminary Working plan.

15. A preliminary Working plan has been proposed for the Bar, Giri and Somel forests of Jaitaran, and Pi, Basi and Bawal Forests of Parbatsar sub-ranges.

16. It is necessary to prepare and enforce (1) a rough but regular working scheme for the newly reserved Jalore-Jaswantpura forests (2) a practical and comprehensive systematic Plan for the better exploitation and extension of Anwal and Dasan tanning bark areas (3) the working of the village Fuel and Fodder Reserves for supplying leaf fodder and faggot wood to villagers.

(c) Plan of operations.

17. These were, as usual, prepared and acted up to, except the portions relating to roads and exploitation of new minor products and demarcation to which the attention of the Range officers concerned has been duly drawn.

*Section II. Communications and Buildings.**(a) Road and bridges.*

18 *Godwar Range*—no new roads were constructed. The old ones were repaired at a cost of Rs. 59/-. The Gorla-Kundal road was not continued for want of proper arrangements by the Range staff who were otherwise busy with the increased Depot etc works.

19. *Sojat Range*:—A camel bridle path was prepared in Bara Gurha forest, along Kundal Nal, at a cost of Rs. 48/-; and about 21 miles of the old cart track in Halawat, Kot, Folad, Saran and Khorla were made passable for extraction of dry fuel, for Rs. 130/-.

The necessity of maintaining the important road system has been impressed upon the Range staff.

(b) Buildings.

20. *Godwar Range*:—No new buildings were constructed. The Forest Chokies at Kot and Desuri were adequately repaired at a cost of Rs. 38/- and Rs. 30/- respectively. The other old ones were repaired at a cost of Rs 16/4/-.

21. *Sojat Range*:—The sheet iron roofed shed at Sojat Road, on which Rs. 74/12/6 were spent last year (para 22), was completed, at the close of the year, at a cost of Rs. 63/6/3 to be charged next year. A depot Muharrir's mud walled tile roofed hut was constructed for the new depot at Bhinwalia station, costing Rs 16/5/6. The Chokies at Phulad and Sirari were improved, and the others were repaired at an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 183/13/9.

22. *Jodhpur Range*:— The business at the Jodhpur depot having greatly increased and advantage having been taken of the shifting of the depot to a new site for exigencies of the Railway Department, it was decided to have an adequate permanent accommodation. And, owing to the keen and kind interest taken by the Revenue Member, the Department has been furnished with a very spacious accommodating site, having the advantages of a Railway siding—one of the greatest needs of the Depot, a well built office economically acquired from the Railway, and a strongly built Baori (stepped well) which is proposed to be converted into a Pacca store house, next year.

23. *Jaswantpura sub-range*:— An old dilapidated Khalsa house at Jaswantpura and the abandoned Police Choki at Choklan were repaired, improved and occupied by the Department, the former for the Range office and the latter for the Forest Choki at a cost of Rs. 101/- and Rs. 6/7/- respectively; and a new Forest Guard's hut was constructed at Dorra for Rs. 43/3.

24. *Siwana and Parbatsar sub-ranges*:—Rs. 35/- and Rs. 7/- were spent respectively for repairs of old buildings and erection of Jhumpas.

(c) Other works.

25. The remaining portion of the grass shed at Marwar Junction was completed for Rs. 347/5/-charged to Grass storage.

26. The sinking of a new well for Marwar Junction depot was started costing Rs. 10/—for earth excavation.

27. In order to remove the recurring water scarcity difficulty, a Baori (well) sinking was started with the united efforts of the Department, the local graziers and the Darbar's water scarcity Relief fund, costing Rs. 172/9/—, out of which Rs. 53/— and Rs. 119/9/— were subscribed by the two latter respectively. It is estimated to finish its masonry lining and erect a Persian wheel to bring it in working order for a nursery and cattle drinking purposes by spending Rs. 100/— more, the next year, which shall be collected similarly.

28. Rs. 12/— were similarly spent on deepening the permanent water pools, locally called Berees, in Sojat Range-Gudha (Kunda) and Kantalia (Bhangira forests, to relieve the drinking water scarcity for cattle, the greater portion of the work being done by the right-holders and graziers themselves.

Section II. Protection of Forests.

(a) General Protection.

29. The Grassias of Nana, Behra and Sewari forests continued their habitual havoc upon the Forest vegetation by keeping an ever increasing number of goats inside forest, heavy cattle grazing and hacking down or otherwise damaging the trees for some purpose, pleasure or mere mischief, thus the Forest stock has been considerably thinned out round about their habitations and cultivations which are much scattered in the whole forest, so much so, that the forests are denuded of good timber; and, badly mutilated trees form the mass of the growing stock. It is, therefore, proposed to adopt some practically judicious and efficient measures from next year to minimise the above damage as much as possible. Menas and Bhils are practically subdued to a law abiding nature with regard to forest affairs.

30. There were 410 cases of forest offences in the state forests and 33 in Jagir forests, giving a total of 443 against 305 of last year, the increase being due to better control and bad conditions of the year, out of these five cases were chalaned to Hakumats, the remaining ones being compounded departmentally. Including 2 cases remaining pending from last year with Hakumats, there were 7 cases with the courts out of which 4 having been decided, 3 remained pending still.

31. The following table shows the cases compounded departmentally as compared with the average of the past 3 years.

Class of offences,	Average for past 3 years.	Offences during the year under report	Remarks.
Injury to forest by fire ...	4	10	
Unauthorized fellings or removal of produce	118	225	
Grazing	94	179	
Other offences	44	28	
Total ...	260	443	

32. 3,795 cattle were impounded for illieth grazing against 3,126 last year. Besides, 1,013 cattle were impounded from Jagir forests. The increase is due to scarcity of fodder outside forests.

33. In order to ensure the establishment and maintenance of the locally well recognised beneficial effects of Forest conservancy that lately gave birth to a decent natural forest of Khejra (*Prosopis spieegera*) by dint of mere protection; and a number of artificial plantations of Nim etc., at great cost and pains to, and by the continued efforts of the Department, during the past 20 years, a set of Rules, vide copy attached in appendix No. A. were passed and enforced by the council of Regeney, as per resolution No. 5, dated 29th July 1914.

(b) Protection from fire.

34. There were 10 fire occurrences, burning 1,186 acres or .46 per cent of the area attempted to be protected, as compared with 322 acres last year, the increase being due to a prolonged and severe dry season. The exterior fire lines in Godhwar Range were not burnt, as owing to fodder scarcity, all grass was early grazed by cattle. The interior lines were burned. In Sojat Range, the exterior fire lines from Kote to Siriari were burned. All the interior fire-lines of this block were burned. The Rangers have been directed to pay more attention to burn all the lines properly, in future.

35. The cost of fire protection came to Rs. 242 against Rs. 209 last year. The upper boundary line was burnt, as usual, by right-holders.

(c) Protection from Cattle.

36. 41,197 Cattle were admitted for grazing into the State forests during the year against 39,618 the last year. Besides, 12,977 cattle grazed in Jagir forests. Increase being due to reasons given in para 32 above.

The mischievous tendency of graziers, for grazing free, non-right-holder or less favoured right-holding cattle, under cover of the first class free rights, has grown to a serious degree, and cases of offences have come to notice, for which some restrictions shall have to be enforced from the next year.

(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes.

37. The drought continuing for the past 3 years, its accompanying draw-backs and damages badly influenced the welfare of the forest vegetation, in that many of the young coppice shoots of Dhau and Arvaja, in Desuri Range, gradually died down and entirely failed to resprout from stools; many old trees in Sojat Range, Kabra and Bani forests, similarly met with a gradual death and seedlings perished in great numbers.

38. The Western India desert locust (*Acridium perigrinum*) pest continued their depredations throughout the year, during May to July, in imago stages, to grown up trees in Sewari and Bijapur forests of Godhwar; and during rainy season in larval stages, to grass and seedling, everywhere in the northern Aravallis and Jodhpur. As was observed in the past, the

insects, commencing from the Sindh border, on the west, seem to stick to their habit of extending year after year their breeding ground east-wards, till they go as far as the Aravalli Hills, by which time their tri-ennial or quinquennial period of gregariousness and available congenial field of cradle activity, terminate; and so, this is believed to be the last year of the visit of the pest, as they bred in vast numbers in the outskirts (Kantha) of Aravalli Hills, from Saran to Parbatsar, this time.

Section IV. Sylviculture.

(a) *Natural reproduction.*

39. The rainfall was generally good, the southern ranges of Jalore, Jaswantpura and Godhwar getting the most of it about 15 inches, average; while, the lowest in scale stands Jodhpur Range with about 10 inches.

40. From what has been stated in para 37 supra, the seedlings and Coppice shoots of the last year suffered most, the root-suckers, however, specially those of Kanvalai (*Dichrostachys cineria*), Siris (*Albizias*) fared well. The production of seed was good except in Sojat Range, as was anticipated.

41. The reproduction by seeds, suckers and shoots of all species was good in the rainy season, the most noteworthy being that by seed of Dhak, everywhere in Godhwar Range, Tibru, Khair and Godlia Dhau in part of Behra and Bijapur, Aravajia from Sadri to Desuri, and Aretha in Jaswantpura forests; Bor and Khair Coppice shoots taking the lead.

42. Flowers were observed, on about 26 clumps of bamboos, at elevation of about 3,000 ft., in November 1913, in Manjhipa forest, Jaswantpura Range; 2 clumps on the side of the hill flowered well; in 24 clumps, along a Nala, 1 to 2 culms only flowered and the rest did not.

(b) *Artificial reproduction.*

43. In suitable places in the forests of Godhwar and Sojat ranges sowings of Babul, Arvajia, Bor, Kher etc. wild species were made in 16,000 and 17,000 pits and holes respectively, at a cost of Rs. 27/— and Rs. 25/— respectively. The germination was good and the results in Godhwar satisfactory. Special plots were prepared and better species, such as Jamun, Mowha, etc., were sown in furrows on ploughed ground at Hargunga in Bijapur, Kaneria in Sewari and Gau Baori in Latara forest.

Also, 208 one-year old potted plants reared in nurseries were put out in the same localities. The cost came to Rs. 37/— the success was nearly 25 per cent except in the case of Mahuwa.

44. The nurseries, at Saran having 161 large plants and trees, and at Sewari having 400 plants were kept up at a cost of Rs. 72/— and Rs. 15/— respectively.

45. In Jaswantpura, Jalore and Siwana forests sowings of wild species in more favoured localities were made at a cost of Rs. 59/—

46. 2 nurseries, one at Sunda Mataji and the other at Jalore Khas, were started and maintained at a cost of Rs. 45/— and Rs. 63/— respectively; they had each 700 and 75 plants in them at the end of the year; 1,200 plants about 1 year old were taken from them for filling up blanks in the forests.

47. In order to economise the expenditure and better prepare soil, the combined method of growing castor oil-seed and cereal Kharif crops with broad-cast sown seeds of forest species, e. g. Babul, Aretha &c, was tried in Jaswantpura forests, the results shall be noted next year

48. Anwal (*Cassia auriculata*) tanning bark species was sown in pits in Jalore forest and broad-cast in cultivated fields.

(c) Operations for the Improvement of the growing stock.

49. Rs. 33/— were spent on thinning and cleaning, over 68 acres, of Coppice coupes Nos. 1&2 of Nana and Bijapur blocks.

(d) Experiments.

50. The ensilage pit of last year was opened, the grass was found edible by cattle and it was distributed free to cartmen working in forest to encourage them to take to it.

Fresh pits, containing 110 mds. and 70 mds., costing Rs. 10/12/6 and Rs. 6/4/6 respectively, were filled in the Godhwar Range, Bijapur forest and Sojat Range, Borimadho forest.

51. Lac experiment had to be practically stopped owing to want of seed and host plants in good condition, except a small effort made in Jaswantpura Range, where the Lac propagated last year, yielded Rs. 10/4/— on exploitation. Total cost on the operations came to Rs. 33/—

52. Eri silk worm, from eggs received from the Director Agricultural Institute, Pusa, was tried on *Ricinus communis* plants raised at Jhalra; but the experiment proved a failure, the insects dying of a contagious fever, the result of an abnormally dry and suddenly fluctuating bad weather this year.

53. At the kind suggestions of Rai Sahib, Pandit Shyam Bihari Misra, and Major S. B. Patterson, Revenue and Finance Member of the Council of Regency, 20 seed slabs of the spineless cactus (*Opuntia* species) were purchased from the Superintendent of the Salvation Army Industries Lahore, and on being planted on 31st May at Jhalra Kesri Singh, grew well and vigorously so far.

54. 10 new species of food and fodder plants specially suited to arid countries, discovered or cultivated by Mr. B. Harrison of Australia, were tried, though late in the season, with encouraging results, which shall be published the next year. Similarly, some 12 species of the African Sahara desert recommended by a French traveller, and received through the Mekhmas, during 1911, to be tried in the Indian desert, were continually sown for 2 years. Out of these, only 3 (*An Atriplex*, bear grass and *Parkinsonia*) germinated and grew successfully; they are good sand-binders and hardy fodder plants. Other exotics, the Arabian dates guinea grass etc. were tried with more or less success.

55. Twice in the season, first in July, and again in September, bulbs of the saffron plants received from Pampur, Kashmir, through the courtesy of Babu Lachman Dass, Chief Forest Officer, Punch, were planted, with almost cent per cent germination or sprouting; the plants are doing well. But, the success would ultimately depend upon the results of the coming dry hot weather.

56. An experimental coppice of 2 acres in Jalore, Poora forest, was made to collect data for working Plan. Dhau, Bor, Kumat &c shoots grew to 1½ ft. high.

57. Experiments were in progress to test the Anwal (*Cassia auriculata*) tanning bark, for making tannin extract and finding out the tannin per centage, at the I. F. Research Institute, Dehra-Dun.

SECTION V. EXPLOITATION.

A. System of management.

(a) Major produce.

58. The Forests are worked under the Coppice-with-standards system with a 40 years rotation in the Dhau zone, as stated in the previous years reports. The working of the system and the changes proposed are given in para 13 supra.

The disadvantages of petty and scattered fellings for timber and fuel wood, by purchasers, are practically over, but their defects and drawbacks, as given in para 39 of last year's report, so far as, working by departmental depot coolies and right-holders go, are still more or less the same; and shall be controlled, as much as possible, only on the revision of the Plan.

(b) Minor Produce.

59. Minor produce continued to be worked, as usual, on lease and permit system. Owing to scarcity conditions prevailing, the departmental working of new products and further exploitation of the old ones, could not be satisfactorily pushed on. However, the income and working were decent owing to better collection and sale of grass and Pala.

60. The Rosa oil Industry could not be continued in Godhwar and Sojat. In Jaswantpura, however, where the production of grass was good, distillation of oil by departmental agency was started. But, unfortunately, owing to adverse conditions, the market for this is dull, and not much worth attempting.

61. For the same reason, the Anwal contractors, suffered from the dullness of the market; and difficulty was experienced in recovering instalments from them.

62. Ak and Khimp floss and fibre Industry cut short in its bud stage due to the same causes, could not be revived.

*B. Agency of exploitation.**(a) Departmental agency.*

63 52,359 c. ft. of timber and 2,67,998 c. ft. of fuel which include 12,685 maunds of firewood estimated to have been consumed in preparing 2,537 maunds of charcoal, were removed during the year against 50,094 c. ft. and 1,58,883 c. ft. respectively last year. The increase in timber is due to the better sales of Forest timber locally; while that under the fuel is due to the increased demand of foreign markets as also the local dealers stocks of previous years being consumed necessitating the purchasers to draw upon the Raj depot sales. The total revenue realised through the departmental operations came to Rs. 67,831-1-9 or 61.7 per cent of the total gross revenue against Rs. 44,608-14-7 of the last year, out of this Rs. 8,571-12-3 were collected from sales of minor produce. The value of the minor produce removed during the year is shown in the statement given below.

Particulars of produce	Value Rs.	Remarks.
Bamboos	2,027	
Grass	6,313	
Honey, hides and lac &c. (animal products) ...	91	
Gums, fruits and leaves &c. ...	182	
Miscellaneous	15	
Total ..	8,628	

(b) Purchasers

64. The purchasers removed 18,577 cubic feet of timber and 3,92,967 cubic feet of fuel against 12,000 c. ft. and 2,45,139 c. ft. respectively of the last year. The increase under both the heads is due to the contractors working the coupes sold them in the previous year owing to the foreign markets being open to them on account of abolition of the export custom duty. In the timber 4,354 c. ft. are included for 4,354 headloads of Kamris removed by local purchasers and 1,742 c. ft. for wood taken away by the coupe contractors during the year. 32,314 maunds of firewood and 5,831 maunds of charcoal were extracted by the contractors from their coupes which are included in the quantity of fuel shown above.

65. The sales of bamboos and other minor produce including grass and grazing amounted to Rs. 895/- and Rs. 19,222/- against Rs. 890 and Rs. 18,143/- respectively of the last year. The increase is due to the roughly estimated amount of fees for Grassias cattle grazing free in the forest

The following statement would show the value of minor produce in detail.

Particulars of produce.	Value Rs.	Remarks
Bamboos.	895	
Grass 1,268 & Grazing 3,305	4,593	
<i>Other produce</i>		
Honey &c. (animal products) Rs 2,115		
Gums, fruits &c.	864	
Minerals	238	
Animal	11,118	
Era	50	
Miscellaneous	244	
	14,620	
Total ...	20,117	

(c) Rights and privileges

66. The total quantity of timber and fuel removed by right-holders during the year was 26,089 c. ft. and 115,272 c. ft. respectively as compared with 43,085 and 167,808 cubic feet last year. The decrease is due to the less agricultural operations. The well dues received from right-holders during the year amounted to Rs. 2,875/15/6-

Rs. 100/- are estimated as price of bomboos and Rs. 9,408/- for other minor produce supplied, including grazing dues as compared with Rs. 167/- and Rs. 6,193/- respectively last year.

(d) Free grants

67. The timber given free under this head aggregated to 14 cubic feet. No free grants of minor produce were made except grazing of 389 cattle of Khalsa villages of Parbatsar Paragana under the recommendation of the Hawala Department.

(e) Outturn and Sources of forest produce

68. The total outturn of major produce from State forests is calculated to be 97,039 cubic feet of timber and 776,237 cubic feet of fuel as against 105,919 cubic feet and 544,618 cubic feet respectively.

The value of minor produce removed during the year came to Rs. 38,399/- against Rs. 28,809/- last year.

41,197 cattle were admitted for grazing during the year against 39,222 last year.

CHAPTER III.

Financial results.

69 The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the year under report in comparison with those of the preceding year and the average of the past 5 years.

Year	Receipts.	Charges	Surplus	Remarks.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
1913-14	1,09,022	68,334	41,588	Receipts include Rs 2,078, & expenditure Rs 2,034/- for Fuel and Fodder Reserves.
1912-13	68,643	65,313	33,300	
Average of past 5 years	70,393	49,598	20,800	

70. The revenue received from major produce during the year under report came to Rs 69,222/13/3 showing an increase of Rs. 17,859/5/7 as compared with that realised during the past year which is due to the reasons stated in para, Nos. 63 & 64.

It is 62.98 per cent of the gross revenue.

71 The sales from minor produce including bamboos, grass and grazing came to Rs 33,177/12/6 or an increase of Rs. 5,665 as compared with last year, due to the increased demand for grass and grazing on account of fodder scarcity. The grass supply for Sardar Rasala was arranged during the year under report by the department so far as the forests could afford which alone did contribute a sum of Rs. 2,600 to this head.

The realisations under this head represent 30.18 per cent of the total revenue.

72. Rs. 7,521/6/5 representing 6.84 per cent of the total revenue were realised from other sources including Fuel and Fodder Reserves. 61.7 per cent of the total revenue was realised through Raj agency and 38.3 other-wise.

73. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 68,333-15-6 showing an increase of Rs. 12,990-10-4 which is due to the revenue works being carried out on an extensive scale profitably, but it is comparatively less than the increase in revenue resulting therefrom.

73.45 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on account of extensions &c. while 26.55 per cent have been spent on establishment

74. Rs. 132/- were spent in supplying charcoal valued at Rs. 222-2-9 and Rs 2,000/- returned in cash to the contractors in connection with advances received from them in previous years.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration.

75. The relations with the Revenue (Hawala) Department were good and the friction experienced in the past year with Customs (Sayar) Thanedars has been prominent by its absence owing to the better adjustment of duties and rules connected therewith.

76. The supply of Dak Sowars and peons was satisfactory except in the Godhwar and Sojat Ranges where some inconvenience was observed and the matter is receiving due attention of the Bakshi Jagir.

77. Pt. Rikheswar Forest Inspector went on 15½ months' leave from March 1914, after remaining on Survey duties in the working plan Division, till then. His work being thenceforward solely conducted by B. Atma Ram Surveyor who worked hard and satisfactorily as guided, every now and then, by the Superintendent on spot

78. Forest Rangers B Daulat Ram and B Gokul Chand remained in charge of Sojat and Godhwar Ranges respectively, working satisfactorily, the former deserving special mention.

79. B. Sita Ram, a Marwari youth, deputed last year for Forest training, passed the Final Examinations at the Forest School Balaghat (C. P.) with great credit and good record, standing 1st, getting 2 medals, one for the highest aggregate of marks and the other for being the "Best Athlete" of the year, and First Prizes in Engineering, Surveying, Botany, Forest Law and Accounts; besides acquiring a good opinion of the Officers and Instructors; and joined the services on the 21st February 1914, being appointed as a Forest Ranger VI grade. He is a promising young man of bright parts and is likely to make an excellent Forest Officer.

2 more Marwari students, B. Khinvi Raj and B. Sukh Raj were sent for Forest training at the same Institution in February 1914.

80. The office staff worked satisfactorily with a few exceptions. In the lower grades of the Foresters, Head Guards, Moharrir guards &c, improvements are amply visible. The subjoined statement shows the punishments awarded to defaulters.

Class of Subordinates.				Dismissals	Reductions.	Fines &c.
Forester	...	...	...	2	1	4
Head Guard	...	...	..	...	1	7
Moharrir	...	...	..	1	...	6
Forest Guard	...	...	...	15	6	48
Total				18	8	65

CHAPTER V.

Section A. General Remarks

81. 8,528 mds. 13 seers of grass were cut during the year under report as a provision against bad years bringing the total in stock to 22,483 maunds 11 seers of which 9,529 mds. 16 seers were disposed of as below, leaving 12,954 mds. in balance:—

		Mds.	Se.
Supplied to Sardar Bisala	...	1,614	30
Sold locally	...	7,289	25
Struck off for wastage	...	594	33
Total	...	9,529	11

Rs. 5,560-11-3 were spent under this head as under:

		Rs.	A.	P.
Grass shed at M. Jn.	...	847	5	9
Hand presses	...	778	15	0
Grass work	...	5,934	10	3
Total	...	5,560	14	3

Section B Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

82. The sand dunes and the Lachmansagar areas of Raipur Jagir remain in an unsettled condition still, owing to unfavourable conditions and lukewarmness in spirit of the Thikana people. A strip of waste land at Sumerpur was brought under reservation and sown broadcast with suitable species at the close of the year and its area shall be noted down the next year.

83. In the other reserves, sowings were made, as usual. The Pah Jorr shows a material progress in increased outturn of Pala and grass giving handsome revenue. The Hemaliawas reserve has developed into a beautiful little Babul forest at Matwar Junction Ry. station (J. B. Ry.), and is a monument of what Forest Conservancy can do to convert village wastes into a productive concern in a short time. It is being exploited to supply leaf fodder and faggot wood to villagers.

84. Similarly, the Deoli-Murdawa-Udesikua reserve, to the east of the Chandawal station (R. M. R.) affords a striking contrast to the adjoining half of the barren unpromising hill ridge, by its vegetation clad sides protecting the hills and the fields below against erosion, and producing grass, fuel, leaf fodder and Dasan tanning bark, so to say, providing so many means of livelihood to the village farmers and industrialists; while, the unreserved portion of the same ridge hardly grows few switches of grass only in the rainy season and then is at once laid bare leaving gravel and stone studded sides. It is contemplated to frame a working plan for these areas to make a permanent use of these useful assets.

85. The Kailana reserves at Jodhpur continued to be looked after by the Department as part of their forest business and Rs. 144-8-0 against Rs. 530/- last year were collected as Kharotta (grazing dues the decrease being due to reduction of rates and migrating of cattle to better parts owing to fodder scarcity).

86. In order to facilitate impounding of trespassing cattle, a cattle pound, under orders of the Revenue Member, was established at Nowlakha Jhalra. The income was Rs. 186-12-0 against Rs. 45-13-6 expenditure.

87. The Revenue and Expenditure under this head came to.

		1912-13	1913-14.
Revenue	...	2,837 15 0	2,078 2 9
Expenditure	...	2,113 3 3	2,094 4 9
Surplus	...	+724 11 9	- 16 2 0

Section C. Arboriculture.

A. At Capital.

88. At the close of the year, vide resolution No. 13, dated 21st September 1914, of the Council of Regency, partial sanction regarding the levelling of the ground @ a cost of Rs. 3,762 was received, in response to the elaborate scheme of the Revenue Member for conversion of the Jhalra Forest nursery and vegetable garden into an Experimental Farm. The scheme involves the improvement and better utilisation of the Jagatsagar tank near-by, where the drainage water of the part of the Jodhpur city collects, bringing along with, a very complex variety and large quantities of manurial matter-organic and inorganic, vegetable, mineral and animal products &c., both going to waste practically.

In order, therefore, to take advantage of these, so to say, waste products and the proximity of the two more well-built but unused wells, Nowlakha Jhalra and the Rajmander well with a sufficiently large plot of waste land attached to them, as also to add comfort and landscape beauty to the environments of the State Jubilee offices, reclamation of the soil and working of all the 3 wells and laying out of the area were given a start to.

Already a number of exotic economic plants and new and improved agricultural plants from Australia, Africa and America were under experimentation, the results of which shall be published the next year; the orchard, lanes and avenues of the proposed farm were stocked with about 300 plants, of fruit and better species. Rs. 190-13-6 were realised from sale of vegetables from Jhalra Kesri Singh.

89. 2,774 plants were utilised in filling up gaps and making new plantings along the old roads.

90. Rs. 29-4-0 were realised from sale of plants and Rs. 20-7-3 from sale of flowers of the Revenue block orchard, while, 101 plants were issued to public, free of cost, mostly for charitable and public utility purposes. 268 plants were sent out for arboricultural plantings in districts.

91. Owing to a severe drought prevailing 13,000 plants died; and 104 trees were cut down in clearing alignments for the new Falodi branch of the J. B. Railway and laying out the Electric Light conducting wires, &c. Rs. 205-2-0 were realised by sale of these wind-falls and fellings. Other brush wood was taken to the Forest Depot for sale.

92. In all there were 47,669 plants in charge of the Department at the close of the year, of which 30,452 received (26,994 in nursery and 3,458 in plantation), and 17,217 did not receive watering. The Nim, Siris &c, young plants got no watering, as stated last year. The increase is due to new plants raised in nurseries.

93. The locust pest appeared in all its devastating vigour and did a lot of damage. Rs. 70-5-6 were spent in preventing their attacks.

94. The Ganda Houz nursery was abolished for want of accomodation and a new one started instead, at the Jodha Squadron well. The other nurseries at Jhalra Kesri Singh, Col. Loch's well and Bera Chainsukh were maintained as usual.

95. The plantation at Chitar hill was maintained, as usual. 1,763 plants (400 planted on the hill and 1,363 in the nursery there) existed at the end of the year. The hardier spp., e. g.-Babul, Khajra, Khirni, Anwal, Jal etc, amongst the unirrigated plants; and Nim, Bar, Seyan, Pipal, Gular, &c, amongst the irrigated ones, have fared well and shall be further tried on a greater scale.

96. Owing to scarcity of drinking water in and around the city the Forest Department improved and worked for the public & arboriculture @ a cost of Rs. 7,545, the following wells to relieve the stress, the funds being supplied from the water scarcity Relief head.

1. White house well
2. Chakkawala well
3. Maharaj Guj singhji's well
4. Jodha squadron well
5. Hation-Ki-baori
6. Paota garden well.
7. Pilwa house well.
8. Mehta Ganesli Chand's well.
9. Ladnu house well
10. Risaldar Fayyaz Ali's well.
11. Sumer School well.
12. Kumaria Kua well.

The Byas-Ki-Baori and Khema-Ka-Kua were, as usual, worked by us, on behalf of the Dhaimpura Department, @ a cost of Rs. 591-8-6, from this, it is evident that the plants too in general suffered much for want of sufficient irrigation water and natural moisture.

97. For above stated reasons, the Nim trees did not seed and the Margosa oil Industry could not be revived.

(b) In Districts.

98. A very important and much needed arboricultural planting of public utility that has been provided for by the gracious Darbar, is the raising of shade trees along roads, paths and on the site of the great Chaitri Cattle Fair that lasts for over a fortnight annually on the banks of the dry

Luni river, in a wind-blasted arid open plain. What good, these trees, when grown up, shall do to the thousands of men and cattle, can better be imagined than described. 107 plants were raised, this rainy season @ a cost of Rs. 40.

99. The planting by Public charity fund along the Samdari station cart track was maintained, though the cause suffered much from the death of B. Chuni Lal late station master, one of the leading spirits.

100. The Arboriculture at Sumerpur continued to make satisfactory progress under the care of B. Jey Lal, the Supervisor there. Rs. 1,035/15/- were spent over it this year, with 989 plants in hand.

101. There were 247 plants, in all, along the Falana-Bali road, some 96 fruit plants being added this year. The charges came to Rs. 273/8/6.

102. The Haripur station cart road planting continued to be maintained by the Raipur Jagir Forest Department @ a cost of Rs. 289/11/9, with 500 plants existing at the close of the year. The plants, some of them, are well developed being almost independent of irrigation which will be stopped from the next rainy season.

103. Miscellaneous planting at the Barmer Railway station, Pali, &c. continued to be looked after by the Department, 155 plants having been added.

104. A small orchard was ordered to be laid out, and later on, even looked after by the Department, at Taosar (Nagore), within precincts of Jajayappa's Chhatti. 150 plants of sorts were put out @ a cost of Rs. 90/10/6 which were supplied from the separate fund allotted for the purpose.

105. The Merta nursery was maintained @ a cost of Rs. 146/12/6. 324 plants were distributed free to cultivators and others, leaving in hand 700 plants at the close of the year.

106. The revenue came to Rs. 1,589/9/9, against Rs. 1,628 last year; while Rs. 15,272/5/- were spent against Rs. 12,672/13/9 as follows:—

			Rs.	as.	p.
Forester	...	...	198	12	6
Malis and Chokidars	...	...	3,847	4	0
Bhisties and water men	...	...	3,615	2	6
Sagries	...	...	485	6	0
Grass and Corn	...	...	1,952	7	9
Planting	...	...	2,883	8	0
Fencing	...	...	923	8	3
Tools	...	...	400	2	9
Mal and ghauties	...	...	123	8	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	842	9	0
Total	...	...	15,272	5	0

The increase in expenditure is due to the additions and improvements above referred to, while the revenue though slightly less than that of last year, is really better owing to the same having been arrived at by fresh exploitations.

(a) Jagir Forests.

107. These forests are classed according to the system of their management as follows —

- (a) Managed by the Jagirdar under the controlling supervision of the Raj Forest Department after the rules and regulations furnished by the State such as Raipur and Ghanerao, the areas of which being 13. & 5.12 sqr miles respectively.
- (b) Managed by the Jagirdar engaging their own men to patrol the forests and collect revenue therefrom under the executive supervision of the State Forest department for which they (the Department) depute a member of the staff, on a fixed allowance contributed proportionately by each of the Thikanas who also pay the Department, the supervision &c fees at one anna per Rupee of their forest revenue, such as, Bar, Barantia, Babra and Somel of Jetaran Paragana covering an area of 6.75 sqr. miles.
- (c) Managed by the Department on behalf of the Jagirdars on a sort of provisional one anna per Rupee of revenue share system to be turned, more or less, into (b) class, ultimately. But, for the time being, in order to encourage them to take to forest conservancy, they are relieved of the burden of separate staff which shall be duly entertained on the development of the scheme, the work being conducted by the staff of the adjoining and suitably intermixed Khalsa forests such as, Kolar, &c, 11 forests of Jalore; and Ochmat, &c. 10 forests of Jaswantpura district, aggregating to 11.20 and 31.6 sqr. miles respectively.

108. Besides the above, Parbatsar Range comprises wholly of Jagir Forests, which being under the direct management of the department, have not been included under this list, as all the expenses connected therewith are defrayed from the State funds and the revenue collected credited to State accounts, till the question as how to compensate the Jagirdar's rights over them or to convert the system into some one of the above named classes is definitely settled; some of the Jagirdars, e. g. Banwal Thakur being paid a part of the surplus on one anna per Re. system.

109. The financial results of these forests stand as follows.—

		Receipt.	Expenditure.
(a) Raipur...	...	4,317 0 0	1,518 0 0
Ghanerao	...	1,122 0 0	262 0 0
(b) Bar ...	...	105 0 0	38 0 0
Barantia	...	130 0 0	93 0 0
Babra ...	...	183 0 0	92 0 0
Somel ...	...	173 0 0	92 0 0
(c) Ochmat	...	320 0 0	... ..
Kolar ...	...	167 0 0	... ..

E. Miscellaneous.

110. The Marwar Timber Factory was worked well by Mistri Ram Ratan, under the control of the Department. In the month of June finding that the supply of funds from the Forest Department Imprest was insufficient and inconvenient, the necessary loans were arranged for from the Marwar Agricultural Bank fixing Rs 1000 as its fixed Imprest. The Forest accounts were cleared. The Factory consumed local timber worth Rs. 537. In order to impart proper strength and greater beauty and variety, it was thought advisable to use the local timber mixed up or along with the foreign timber—Sissoo, teak &c. And foreign wood worth Rs 795 was also used. The value of furniture turned out and supplied came to Rs. 5,167, leaving stock and ready articles worth Rs. 1,289 in hand, at end of the year. Besides, Rs. 350 were received in advance for furniture to be supplied. The total expenses were Rs. 5,314 and liabilities Rs. 933, leaving profit of Rs. 759 to the owner (Mistri Ram Ratan).

111. The work of making further researches and exploration in the field of minerals and mines was more regularly conducted by the Department under the able guidance of the Revenue Member. One Forester Jeynarain Joshi was accordingly deputed on this work. The collection of useful minerals in the forest office was enlarged to 150.

Mr. D. C. Nag, I. C. E., B. Sc. was deputed for about 6½ months at the close of the year to examine and report upon the recently discovered wolfram &c. deposits at Rinsat and other localities in the Aravallis, leading to some useful results, which will be dilated upon the next year.

APPENDIX A.

Rules and regulations for the Maintenance and Preservation of Forest Conservancy round about the city of Jodhpur, sanctioned by the Council of Regency under resolution No. 5 dated 28th July 1914.

1. For the purposes of these rules, the areas under control of the Forest Department round about Jodhpur are divided into the following three classes:—

- (a) Arboricultural plantations.
- (b) Jodhpur Jorc or waste land.
- (c) Shikarkhana reserves.

2. The following shall be regarded as forest offences under these rules, when committed in any of the above named areas and any person committing them shall be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 15/- for 1st offence and Rs. 30/- for 2nd or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest or plantation as the convicting Court may direct to be paid:—

- (1) Setting fire to a reserved area or plantation.
- (2) Grazing or permitting cattle to trespass.
- (3) Letting loose, or driving unattended or passing, or allowing to pass, by prohibited paths, camels and goats in reserved areas.
- (4) Felling, girdling, lopping, tapping and burning any tree or stripping off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damaging the same.
- (5) Quarrying stone, burning lime or charcoal or collecting, subjecting to any manufacturing process or removing any forest produce.
- (6) Clearing or breaking up of land for cultivation or any other purpose.
- (7) Burning, breaking, removing or otherwise damaging the fencing, live or dry, earthen mounds (Golras), cages (Khanchas), shades, water pots and channels of individual plants and plantations.

Any or all of the above acts if done with permission in writing from the forest Officer or in accordance with the Forest Rules in force or in virtue of any previously recognised and duly attested rights, shall not be prohibited.

3. Any person committing the following offences, which are of a more serious nature, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine or with both:—

- (1) Altering, moving, destroying or defacing any Forest boundary mark.
- (2) Committing after sunset and before sunrise, or after preparation to resistance to lawful authority, or repeating, any of the offences enumerated in section 2 above.

4. (1) The Forest Superintendent and the Forest Rangers shall be authorised to accept from any person including Raj servants against whom reasonable grounds exist regarding commission of any forest offence, a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 50/- by way of compensation for the offence.
- (2) All tools, implements and carts employed in committing an offence shall be liable to confiscation, or returned on payment of the value thereof as estimated by the Compounding Officer.

NOTE:—The area under Shikarkhana shall be left open for grazing of cattle with the exception of the plot used for feeding the pigs, but their owners shall have to obtain permits

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RAI SAHIB P. C. S.,
Revenue Member of Regency Council,
Raj Marwar.

ATTENDICES.

ANNUAL FORM No. 46.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Area of Forests, for the year 1913-14.

Name of Division.	Name of Range	Name of Pargana	Name of Forest	AREA RESERVED FIRST.		Area reserved during this year.	Area destroyed this year.	NET AREA.		Order number	Remarks.
				Acres.	Miles.			Acres	Miles.		
			Protected Forests								
			<i>Khalsa:</i> —								
	Godwar ...	Bali and Desuri ...	Náná to Bagol ...	124,230	194.11	...	..	124,230	194.11	...	
	Sojat ...	Desuri Sojat and Jaitaran ..	Kot to Depawás ...	42,082	65.75	...	...	42,082	65.75	...	
			<i>Jagir:</i> —								
	Parbatsar ...	Parbatsar ...	Pi to Bidad ...	7,360	11.50	...	...	7,360	11.50	...	
			<i>Khalsa:</i> —								
			Bar ½	240	.37	...	...	240	.37	...	
			<i>Jagir:</i> —								
	Jaitaran ...	Jaitaran & Merta ...	½ Bar to Sonel ...	4,080	6.37	...	...	4,080	6.37	...	
	Rajpar ...	Jaitaran ...	Kalap to Giri ...	6,320	13.0	...	...	6,320	13.0	...	
	Ghanerao ...	Desari ...	Ghanerao ...	3,277	5.12	...	...	3,277	5.12	...	
	Total	Protected forests.		189,590	298.22	...	...	189,590	298.22	...	

[illegible]

Western Division.

Siwana	...	Siwana	...	Jagir:—	...	22197	31.69	...	22,197	31.69	...
				Singar to Tinsár	..	22197	31.69	...	22,197	31.69	...
				Uhará ..	..	197	.30	...	197	.30	...
				Mhará ..	...	518	.86	...	518	.86	...
				Anárah ..	...	18	.3	...	18	.3	...
				forests	..	69,989	109.53	...	69,988	109.53	...
				Total Protected							
				Jaswantpura ...	...					
				Khalas:—	...						
				Chitrori ...	...					
				Shoradhi ...	...	250	.39	...	250	.39	...
				Saidhar ...	...					
				Jagir:—	...						
				Gungapura to Ropi	...	610	1.0	...	610	1.0	...
				Jagir:—	...						
				Phagli ...	...	40	.06	...	40	.06	...
				Khalas:—	...						
				Asotrá ...	...	146		...	146		...
				Khokharlái	...	44	.52	...	44	.52	...
				Siwana khas	...	144		...	144		...

ANNUAL FORM No. 46.

Forest Department Marwar State, Area of Forests for the year 1913-14

Name of Division.	Name of Range.	Name of Pargana.	Name of Forest.	Area reserved for this year.		Area reserved during this year.		Area reserved for this year.		Net Area		Order number.	Remarks.
				Acrea.	Miles.	Acrea.	Miles.	Acrea.	Miles.	Acrea.	Miles.		
			Jagat—	1,307	9.94	1,307	9.94	1,307	9.94	1,307	9.94	..	
			Binchij ..	990	..	990	..	990	..	990	..	..
			Kato ..	4,066	..	4,066	..	4,066	..	4,066	..	..
			Thapra to Lalani ..	5,312	8.30	5,312	8.30	5,312	8.30	5,312	8.30	..	
			Lau Badmarlue F.F.R.	12,039	20.21	12,039	20.21	12,039	20.21	12,039	20.21	..	
	Total Unclassed Forests			82,927	129.54	82,927	129.54	82,927	129.54	82,927	129.54	..	
	Total Western Division ..												
	Jodhpur ..	Jodhpur	..									..
	Do.	Do	Jodhpur ..	7,273	11.37	7,273	11.37	7,273	11.37	7,273	11.37	..	
			Gulka Bishu Jan ..	100	.02	100	.02	100	.02	100	.02	..	
	Total Direction ..			7,673	11.99	7,673	11.99	7,673	11.99	7,673	11.99	..	
	Grand Total ..		Protected Forests ..	239,577	405.55	239,577	405.55	239,577	405.55	239,577	405.55	..	
			Unclassed Forests ..	269,508	41.91	269,508	41.91	269,508	41.91	269,508	41.91	..	
	Grand Grand Total ..			286,403.8	447.46	286,403.8	447.46	286,403.8	447.46	286,403.8	447.46	..	

Western Division.

ANNUAL FORM NO. 52.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Register of Breaches of Forest Rules during the year 1913-14.

Forest Range & Civil Pargana.	Cases pending from 1912-13.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.						Total now cases during the year.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.					Cases pending on 1st October 1914.	Remarks.
		Imposed by Forest	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood or timber for other purposes.	Grazing without permission or the which results in damage to the forest.	Other offences.	Total now cases during the year.	Conviction.		Acquittals.		Total.				
							Persons.		Things.	Persons.	Things.	Persons.	Things.		
A.—Cases tried by Magistrates.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Desuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sujat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siwana	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Parbatsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaiswantpura	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	3
Rajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghanerao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	3	1	1	1	5	7	...	...	6	3	4	...	10	3
B.—Cases compounded by forest officials.—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bali	...	40	57	32	...	123	123	123	181	...	...	...	123	181	...
Desuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sujat	4	66	51	4	...	124	128	128	159	...	...	...	...	139	...
Siwana	...	23	57	...	...	82	82	82	85	...	...	...	82	85	...
Parbatsar	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	10	...	...	...	2	10	...
Pali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalore	1	51	3	...	...	55	55	55	79	...	...	...	...	79	...
Jaiswantpura	...	10	4	...	...	15	15	15	22	...	...	...	15	22	...
Jalore (Jagir)	...	5	3	...	...	8	8	8	9	...	...	...	8	9	...
Rajpur	...	24	...	1	...	25	25	25	51	...	...	...	25	54	...
Ghanerao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	10	223	178	27	438	438	438	599	...	...	...	438	599	...
Grand Total	2	10	226	179	28	443	445	430	605	3	4	412	...	609	3

ANNUAL FORM No. 53.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Area of Forest tracts protected from fire during the year 1913-14.

Range	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protected from fire.	Area actually protected during the last day of the year.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected during the year.	Cost.	Remarks
Eastern Division.	Godwar ..	..	111	124,229	..	121,70	55	9
	Khakha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sojat ..	..	184	41,852	..	41,852	121	9
	Jaitaran ..	..	18.6	210	..	210	..	..
	Siwana ..	..	15 9	2,57	..	2,577	..	..
Do.	Jalore ..	..	1 1	9,555	..	8,312	..	..
	Jaswanipura	..	10 1	8,652	..	8,652	..	..
	Jaswanipura, Sonner and Derra	..	10 1	1,000	1,000	750	50	..
Western Division.	Parbatar ..	..	1 7	7,50	..	7,50	..	..
	Jamvan ..	..	100	4,00	..	4,00	..	..
	Ripur ..	..	1 1	9,50	..	9,50	..	..
	Obanefao ..	..	135	2,477	..	2,477	..	..
	Siwana ..	..	1	22	..	22	..	..
Do.	Jalore ..	..	12 4	7,005	..	7,005	..	..
	Jaswanipura	..	1 1	10,000	..	10,000	..	..
	Jaswanipura, Sonner and Derra	..	10 1	1,000	1,000	750	50	..
TOTAL		..	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	200	..
Grand Total		..	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	200	..

Annual Form No 57.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Outturn (in cubic feet) of Timber and Fuel for the year 1913-14.

Range.	TIMBER IN ROUND LOGS.					TIMBER IN SQUARED TIMBER.					VARIANOUS.					FUEL.					Remarks.
	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free Grants.	Raj Agency.	Total.	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free Grants.	Raj Agency.	Total.	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free Grants.	Raj Agency.	Total.	Raj Agency.	Purchasers.	Free Grants.	Raj Agency.	Total.	
Godwar	4,907	1,858	..	3,593	10,428	21,371	8,388	14,756	10,829	7,679	172	..	4,17	8,538	18,6	9,037	217,551	..	10,188	416,746	
Soyat ..	867	583	..	218	1,668	11,372	811	..	2,593	14,849	25	..	16	13,9	3,010	17,303	16,864	..	5,124	346,641	
Siwana	..	..	..	221	221	80	242	..	1,301	1,626	70	..	63	8,93	157	111	5790	..	210	9,111	
Parbatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352	..	..	352	
Jalore ..	45	..	..	..	45	50	..	..	6	50	..	..	..	..	..	1,797	810	..	780	3,389	
Jaswanpura	27	32	..	539	598	510	879	..	717	2,066	63	373	52	488	246	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,076	2,453	..	4,604	12,913	36,386	10,511	14,476	59,397	94,10	703	..	1,80	11,213	7,349	26,998	392,907	..	11,572	776,237	
Raipur	..	20	..	973	993	..	400	..	427	827	5	..	213	218	214	7,200	12,248	..	2,226	61,674	
Ghanero	..	2,561	65	757	3,384	..	706	222	834	1,762	..	148	10	278	362	..	6,000	2910	8,130	17,070	
Jaldaro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	1,500	
Jalore	..	15	..	..	15	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,010	..	..	3,010	
Jaswanpura	..	58	..	..	58	..	5	..	5	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2,654	66	1,720	4,440	..	1,112	222	1,201	2,595	..	303	10	616	576	72,00	62,758	2,040	10,356	83,254	
GRAND TOTAL	5,076	5,107	66	6,334	17,443	36,386	11,633	216	13,737	61,992	1,005	10	1,513	11,039	5,845	27,198	455,725	2,040	125,618	856,491	

ANNUAL FORM NO. 58.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Outturn of minor produce during the year 1913-14.

Range	Description.	RAJ AGENCY.		PURCHASERS.		FREE GRANTS.		RIGHT HOLDERS.				TOTAL.		REMARKS.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	TOTAL.					
										Quantity.	Value.				
Godhwar Range	Bamboos No.	37,158	1,672	18,205	568	...	...	8,374	100	...	...	63,737	2,330	
	Grass maunds	7,010	4,500	7,156	669	...	...	2,692	13	903	14	7,010	6,196	
	" 1,205 5,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,751	...	
	Grazing cattle	...	...	3,321	1,695	389	146	11,806	2,591	10,566	4,700	22,172	26,382	
	Honey and wax and hide contract	...	...	...	1,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,123	
	Paia Hd Id.	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,910	
	Volys Hd Id.	...	...	2,700	152	...	...	2,050	65	...	...	2,050	217	
	Paia leave Hd Id.	...	...	1,180	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	
	Stone carts	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	Thomas do	
Boyal Range.	Miscellaneous	33	10	...	68	76	
	Bamboos	6,412	320	205	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,617	326	
	Grass maunds	2,306	1,200	7,404	151	...	...	1,709	29	...	...	2,306	1,380	
	do carts and Hd Id	...	...	3,179	1,114	...	...	3,932	999	...	...	7,131	2,413	
	Grazing cattle	...	...	...	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	
	Hide contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Honey and wax contract...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gumda fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Era do, leave (contract)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paia (cart and Hd Id.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boyal Range.	Gum contract...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paia Hd Id	...	...	2,629	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deasn bark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone carts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Forest Department Marwar State. Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj Agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1913-14.

Particulars	No or quantity	Cubic feet	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD		Particulars	No or quantity	Cubic feet	REMARKS
			No or quantity	Cubic feet				
BALANCE AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR -								
Godhar Range ..	20,551							
Saint ..	11,866							
Jodipur ..	4,695	7 9						
Manma ..	1,717							
Jalor ..	115							
Jaswanpura ..			28 91	7 9				
RECAPITULATION -								
RECEIVED FROM THE FOREST								
Godhar Range -								
Godia ..	1,972							
Upla ..	28,710							
Lalla Ins ..	886							
Dingar ..	869							
Bank ..	2,701							
Kandanda ..	2,849							
Kandanda ..	1,888							
Jil ..	1,579							
Singari Dho, Goli ..	1,269							
Singari ams ..	314							
Thil bit ..	9,130							
Pat ..	558							
Singari Khair ..	82							
Kunda ..	82							
Mayal ..	943							
Odhon ..	36							
Paiga ..	296							
Peed dho ..	126							
Peed Khair ..	225							
Hat (plough) ..	3,366							
Kumal wood ..	334	20						
Rohn tree ..								
Karval wood ..								
Sahar tree ..	27	7						
Goli tree ..	57							
Kharul tree ..	168							
Karan ..								
Tiya ..	4							
Esola ..	43							

Forest Department Marmar State. Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj Agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1913-14.

[illegible]

Golia	..	..	17		
Danda	..	..	48		
Dingar	..	..	104		
Feed	..	..	34		
Wool	..	..	34		
Mosai	..	..	3		
Kasada	..	..	25		
Kurmi	..	..	23		
Ins	..	..	23		
Pagi	..	..	39		
Palectura of salar	..	..	4		
Goal (head load)	..	..	3		939
Jalore Range —					
Shikar	..	..	1		
Dingdho	..	..	1		
Dingardho	..	..	32		
Rank	..	..	16		82
Pagi	..	..	16		
Jaswantpura Range					
Dunda	..	..	47		
Miyat	..	..	2		
Feed	..	..	2		5 15
Struck off on account of wastage	..	..	29		
Sogal Range —					
Uph	..	..	12		
Yaga	..	..	10		
Golia	..	..	1		
Siwana Range —					
Uph	..	..	4		55
Kundanda	..	..	1		
Singit	..	..	1		
Chokmeland	..	..	1		
Jodhpur Range —					
Ubaria	..	..	3		17
Golia	..	..	26		
Ins	..	..	2		
Latia Ins	..	..	4		
Danda Dho	..	..	4		
Mak	..	..	315		
Musakhur	..	..	1		
Beola	..	..	3		
TOTAL TRUE DISPOSAL					
II CROSS DISPOSAL					
Gadhwara Range —					
Sogat	..	..	6,733		
TOTAL DISPOSAL	..	..	2,132		
Balance at close of the year					
Gadhwara Range —					
Sogal	..	..	7,318		
Siwana	..	..	20,359		
Jaler	..	..	4,722		
Jaswantpura	..	..	57		
Jodhpur	..	..	520		
	..	..	2,293		
	..	..		574.9	
	..	..			33,569
	..	..			54.9

388
185,037

9,265
1,194,912

574.9

ANNUAL FORM No. 59.—(contd).

Forest Department Marwar State.
Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Roy Agency and brought to sale
Nepots or sold locally during the year 1913-14.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Forest Department Marwar State Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj Agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1913-14

[illegible]

Rybhare	...	...	0	1	4
Sargara gum	...	...	2	0	4
<i>fadhpars:-</i>			63	18	6
Nagarmulha	...	...	0	19	8
Alage	...	...	0	7	0
Elage	...	...	0	2	0
Knaji oil	...	...	0	5	0
Wax	...	...	0	3	0
Rova oil	...	...	0	3	1
Karnalaphals	...	...	0	9	0
Sadaram	...	...	0	2	15
Salatrum	...	...	1	3	18
Asbestos	...	...	2	37	8
Semla cotton	...	...	0	18	0
Kabla's gum	...	...	0	6	0
Chal gum	...	...	0	0	12
Chung gum	...	...	0	0	12
Kumak	...	...	0	0	0
Honey	...	...	0	5	0
Gugal	...	...	0	0	0
Atulali	...	...	0	1	8
Sander born	...	...	No	4	0
Amul	...	...	0	2	0
Amulias	...	...	0	1	12
frandi oil	...	...	0	1	12
Nim oil	0	1	8
Desi cotton	0	6	4
Bhutengn	0	16	4
TOTAL BALANCE	0	9	9
<i>Simpson:-</i>					
Kesula			

b31-18-6

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14,505 28 4

No 4

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ANNUAL FORM No. 59.—(contd).

Forest Department Marwar State. Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Raj Agency and brought to sale Depots or sold locally during the year 1913-14.

Particular	No or quantity	Cubic feet	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD		Particulars	No or quantity	Cubic feet	TOTAL OF EACH HEAD		Remarks
			No or quantity	Cubic feet				No or quantity	Cubic feet	
Balance at Commencement of the year —										
Godwar Range ..			Mds Srs		Fire Wood.					
Godwar ..			10,095 30		DISPOSALS					
Sirana ..			28,919 32		True ditto, removed from Depot or sold locally					
Jalor ..			778 2		Godwar Range —					
Jodhpur ..			1,353 31		Sirana Range —					
Jawantpura ..			42,093 18		Godwar ..					
RECEIPTS					Sirana ..					
Received from Forester.					Jodhpur ..					
Godwar Range ..			Mds Srs Ch		Arboreiculture					
Godwar ..			22,852 11 8		Godwar ..					
Soyat ..			50,067 36 0		Sirana ..					
Sirana ..			37 18 0		Jodhpur ..					
Jodhpur ..			19 0 0		Arboreiculture					
Jodhpur Arboreiculture ..			32 39 0		Godwar Range ..					
Total ..			73,009 24 8		Sirana ..					
Received for reciprocity in accordance with the Forest Act, 1907					Jodhpur ..					
Total Receipts ..			45 9 0		Arboreiculture					
Godwar Range ..			1,064 0 0		Godwar Range ..					
Godwar ..			3,708 30 0		Sirana ..					
Godwar Arboreiculture ..					Jodhpur ..					
Total Receipts ..			5,179 30 0		Arboreiculture					
Balance at Commencement of the year ..					Godwar Range ..					
Godwar ..			631 28 0		Sirana ..					
Soyat ..			170 21 0		Jodhpur ..					
Jodhpur ..			993 20 0		Arboreiculture					
Godwar ..			1,510 21 0		Godwar Range ..					
Soyat ..			3 2 0		Sirana ..					
Jalor ..			2,537 31 0		Jodhpur ..					
Total ..			5,179 30 0		Arboreiculture					

Annual Form No. 61.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Summary of Expenditure of different Ranges in Marwar Forest during 1913-14.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Godwar	Sojat	Siwana	Parbatar	Pali	Jalore.	Jaswantpur	Total.	Remarks.
A. Conservancy and works										
<i>I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Raj Agency.—</i>										
(a) Timber	1,223 14 3	7,888 1 0	2,228 5 6	132 7 3	...	...	7 9 0	186 5 0	11,672 10 0	
(b) Firewood and charcoal	6,379 11 0	5,726 7 0	11,482 8 0	41 15 3	...	...	18 5 0	59 9 0	23,706 4 3	
(c) Bamboo	77 8 0	671 11 8	103 2 9	68 3 0	...	...	...	...	325 9 0	
(d) Grass and other minor produce	523 0 0	54 0 6	202 4 6	223 11 6	...	...	19 11 3	257 7 9	1,286 3 6	
<i>II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by purchasers or consumers.—</i>										
(a) Timber	730 7 9	12 10 0	8 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	751 11 0	
(b) Firewood and charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Bamboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Grass and other minor produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>III.—Compensated drift and unwooded</i>										
(a) Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Firewood and charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Bamboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Grass and other minor produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Raj—</i>										
(a) Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Revenue from leased and private forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Revenue from leased forests and payments to share holders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>V.—Revenue from leased forests managed by Raj—</i>										
(a) Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Firewood and charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Bamboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Grass and other minor produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>VI.—Lease, stores, tools and plants.—</i>										
(a) Timber	171 10 0	...	35 1 0	...	...	...	79 0 0	104 0 0	339 11 0	
(b) Firewood and charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Bamboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Grass and other minor produce	486 9 3	15 10 6	76 10 3	11 10 6	...	...	6 5 0	74 12 3	672 1 3	
<i>VII.—Communications and Buildings—</i>										
(a) Roads and Bridges	...	62 0 6	178 0 6	...	...	...	1 7 0	...	241 8 0	
(b) Buildings	...	84 4 0	200 3 0	35 4 0	...	...	...	150 10 0	477 5 0	
(c) Other works	...	...	10 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 6	
<i>VIII.—Demarcation, Improvement and extension of Forests —</i>										
(a) Demarcation	...	20 3 0	23 4 0	6 15 0	...	...	...	41 4 2	91 9 0	
(b) Compensation of land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Surveying and working plane	2,043 7 0	114 4 0	202 10 0	12 2 6	...	...	145 12 3	...	2,518 4 6	
(d) Sowing and planting	...	12 3 3	89 13 6	24 7 6	...	...	40 6 9	43 8 6	321 5 9	
(e) Protection from fire	...	95 9 8	131 9 9	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	242 3 6	
(f) Other works	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 8 6	33 0 6	
<i>IX.—Miscellaneous —</i>										
(a) Refunds	2,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	
(b) Law charges	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10 0	
(c) Other works	1,094 2 5	10 10 0	71 12 0	94 2 0	1 1 0	...	...	17 4 0	1,289 9 3	
Total A conservancy	14,723 5 9	14,847 2 3	15,034 18 3	953 14 6	8 9 0	...	316 6 8	995 14 0	46,620 2 0	

ANNUAL FORM No. 62.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Account current for the year 1913-14

Cash Balance (Imprest)	...	...	6075	...	6073	...	...	Remittances to Treasuries:—	...	107,841	1	5	...	...	...
Revenue as per Form No 61:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest revenue in cash &c by adjustment	...	2,078	2	9	...	...	...
Forest Conservancy	107,841-1-5	...	109922	4	3	...	...	Fuel and Fodder Reserves	...	1,589	9	9	111,311	13	11
Fuel and Fodder Reserves	3,078-2-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arboriculture ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arboriculture	...	...	3589	9	9	1,11,511	13	Expenditure as per annual Form No. 61.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advances by recoupment of Imprest expenses and direct payments from Treasuries and adjustment by book transfer	...	...	...	...	...	89,167	3	Forest conservancy	60,239-10-9	68,333	15	5	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fuel and Fodder Reserves	2,091-1-9	15,272	5	0	33,606	4	5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arboriculture ..	...	...	...	...	5,550	14	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grass storage expenditure through this office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balance	...	...	...	...	6,075	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	206,751	8	TOTAL	...	206,754	0	8	...	...	...

ANNUAL FORM NO. 63.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Revenue and outstandings of revenue during the 1913-14.

Range.	Particulars.	Balance at commencement of the year.	Value of sales.	Total.	Realised during the year.	Balance.	Remarks.
Godhwar	Forest conservancy ...	1,496	46,943 3 3	48,439 12 6	46,742 4 6	1,697 8 0	
Sojat and Pali	" "	430	22,655 10 9	23,086 9 8	22,847 12 8	238 13 3	
Siwana	" "	23	2,126 6 3	2,149 10 3	2,122 1 3	27 9 0	
Parbatsar	" "	0	991 15 9	991 15 9	991 15 9	...	
Jalore	" "	5	1,052 3 3	1,057 7 3	1,054 15 3	2 8 0	
Jaswantpura	" "	83	1,742 14 3	1,826 12 9	1,773 4 9	538 0 0	
Jodhpur	Forest conservancy, fuel and fodder Reserves and Arboriculture ...	27,330	24,881 9 5	52,211 15 2	35,978 8 2	16,233 7 0	
Total	...	29,370	1,00,390 14 11	1,29,764 3 2	1,11,510 13 11	18,253 5 3	

ANNUAL FORM No. 65.

Forest Department, Marwar State. Financial Results for the year 1913-14.

Range	Timber & other produce removed from the Forest by Raj Agency.		Other Revenue.		Formation, protection & improvement of Forest Charges	Total		REMARKS.
	Receipts	Charges	Receipts	Charges		Receipts	Charges	
Jodhpur and District.	Includes Rs 1479 9/4 for Compensation paid to Jagirdars & Rs 2034 4/9 as Fuel and Fodder Reserve expenses.
Gadwar ...	20,801	8,216	13,458	11,717	3,532	31,389	26,465	
...	
Gadwar ...	30,461	14,830	16,478	3,748	352	46,712	19,310	
Bojat ...	14,736	11,016	8,122	3,939	438	22,818	18,381	
Siwana ...	1,111	169	981	1519	15	2122	2043	
Purbatsar ...	...	...	992	581	.....	992	581
Jalore ...	101	11	295	300	186	1,056	727	
Jaswantpura ...	350	508	1,421	1,161	195	1,773	1,907	
Total	67,673	37,190	32,219	26,158	4,086	1,09,922	68,314	
Rapar ...	432	132	3,865	1,000	396	4,817	1,618	
Ghanerao ...	...	...	1,122	211	18	1,322	262
Bar ...	...	...	106	39	.....	106	39
Barantra ...	...	...	130	93	.....	130	93
Babra ...	...	...	183	92	.....	183	92
Somef ...	...	...	173	92	.....	173	92
Oochmat and Choklan	...	...	320	...	.....	320	...
Kolar, Pandegru, Mendis &c.	...	...	167	...	.....	167	...
Total Jagr	492	132	6,063	1,619	314	6,517	2,005	
Grand Total	68125	37622	38311	27,807	5,000	1,16,439	70,119	